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in gender with the generic name. We object to this. It is perhaps easy to determine the gender of the old classical Latin names, but not so those of Latinized Greek or barbarous generic names. Of these there are already more than the pure Latin names, and we shall have an increasingly larger proportion in the future. We regard it as far simpler to write the specific name exactly as first proposed.

We would note that by article 25 the definition of a genus by citation of type, without description, seems accepted, the rule stating that a name must be published, accompanied by an *indication* or a definition or a description. But, as this applies also to specific names, we object, on the ground that an "indication" is not a sufficient specific description.

Article 30 tells us how to determine the types of genera. This is the most complicated set of recommendations we have seen. Both the methods of elimination are endorsed, although it has been shown that they are contradictory in their results, while the method of first species is not even mentioned. We defy any two workers to arrive at the same type for any complicated genus by using these rules and working independently. If the recommendations and the discussion be cut off, the rule itself is simple enough, being the plain historical method advocated in these pages by Prout. The discussion here only confuses an originally simple proposition; but it serves to show into what shape an apparently simple proposition can be twisted, and is a valuable exposition, we should say, of what not to do.

With these exceptions we find this presentation of this most recent code to be excellent. We infer that the publication is generally available from the statement that it will be sent to "nonpublishing societies and individuals in case sufficient reason can be shown why such societies or individuals should receive it," which statement we find on the cover. Application should be made to the Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Washington, D. C.

*Monograph of the Bombycine Moths of North America*, including their transformations and origin of the larval markings and armature. Part II. Family CERATOCAMPIDÆ, Subfamily CERATOCAMPINÆ. By ALPHEUS SPRING PACKARD. Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, vol. ix, pp. 1-149, plates I-LXI. 1905.

This valuable work gives, in a wealth of detail, the life histories of

our Ceratocampids, together with some South American forms. The work has been completed after Dr. Packard's death, which perhaps accounts for a certain disjointed air and for sundry strange statements, such as one we find in the explanation of plates, where a figure purports to represent the "newly hatched larva in stage V." Dr. Packard has gone extensively into the phylogeny and relationships of the group, and has arrived in many respects at sound results. We find ourselves more in accord with his views than we had anticipated would be the case. We cannot, however, be expected to acquiesce in the impossible derivation of the Citheroniidæ from the Notodontidæ which is set forth. Likewise we dissent from the relationship claimed for the Sphingidæ. Dr. Packard quotes and confirms our statements as to the differences in structure of these groups, yet fails to draw the necessary conclusion that they are unrelated. A full life history of the Sphingid *Ceratomia amyntor* is given. Some new species are described, which must be verified, as we believe Dr. Packard was possessed of but slender South American material. We particularly commend the many beautiful plates drawn by Mr. L. H. Joutel and those photographed by Mr. A. H. Verrill, although, by some misfortune, all the larvæ are represented as resting on the branch *above*, a position that no living larva of this size does, or could possibly maintain. It is with the greatest regret that we realize this to be the last of the Bombycid monographs, as the learned author has passed from among us.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF FEBRUARY 21, 1905.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

President C. H. Roberts presided with eight members and three visitors present.

Mr. Barber proposed Mr. Edgar L. Dickerson of Newark, N. J. as an active member of the society.

On motions the by-laws were suspended and the secretary instructed to cast a single ballot in favor of the election of Mr. Dickerson at the present meeting.

The resignations of Mr. G. A. Billings and C. T. Brues as active members were accepted by the society with regrets.

On motion of Mr. Davis the secretary was requested to address letters of sympathy to Mrs. A. S. Packard and Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson on behalf of the society.

The librarian, Mr. Shaeffer reported the receipt of the following exchanges :

Verhandl. d. k. k. Zool. Bot. Gesellschaft, LIV, Nos. 8 and 9.

Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., XLIII, No. 177.